

THE JASPER NEWS

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JASPER, MISSOURI.

The Higher Obligations.

Recent events have made imperative some consideration of the ethics of giving testimony. Every one despises a talebearer. Even the children call such a person a "tattletale," and justifiably look down upon him. The informer is a spy, a breaker of good faith, a violator of the sacred laws of hospitality. Loyalty to family and to friends is the cement which holds society together. Trouble comes when men act upon a mistaken view of what constitutes loyalty to society at large, that society which is but an aggregation of families and friends. The existence of orderly government depends on the observance of certain laws, unpunished disobedience to which produces anarchy. When crime is committed, every person with knowledge of it is under moral obligation, when asked, to tell what he knows. In some cases the obligation extends so far as to require him to volunteer information against his friends. The maintenance of order and safe government is of so much greater importance than the protection of law-breaking friends, that the state justly conceals the crime or who assists the guilty to escape. This rule is the result of long experience, and its justice is nowhere disputed. Yet, in practice, it is difficult to enforce it, says Youth's Companion, because of the prevalence of false standards growing out of abhorrence of the informer. There is no high school principal or college president who has not come in contact with these false standards in his attempt to maintain discipline. There is scarcely a large city in the country in which members of the police force have not at some time or another been actuated by belief in the mistaken notion. In the army and the navy a similarly false idea of the obligations of company loyalty has many times confronted the commanding officers, as if the men regarded it as of greater importance that half a dozen friends should be saved from the consequences of their misdeeds than that the body of national defenders should be preserved from those who would undermine the foundations of all orderly institutions.

New Varieties of Sin.

The real weakness in the moral position of Americans is not their attitude toward the plain criminal, but their attitude toward the quasi-criminal—the "criminaloid." Let a prominent man commit some offense in bad odor and the multitude flings its stones with a right good will. The social lynching of the self-made magnate who put away his faded, toll-worn wife for the sake of a soubrette proves that the props of the old morality have not rotted through. Sex righteousness continues to be thus stiffly upheld simply because man has not been inventing new ways of wronging woman. So long ago were sex sins recognized and branded that the public, feeling sure of itself, lays on with promptness and emphasis. The slowness of this same public in lashing other kinds of transgression betrays, not sycophancy or unthinking admiration of success, but perplexity, says E. A. Ross in Atlantic. The prosperous evildoers that bask undisturbed in popular favor have been careful to shun—or seem to shun—the familiar types of wickedness. Overlooked in Bible and prayerbook, their obliquities lack the brimstone smell. Surpass as their misdeeds may in meanness and cruelty, there has not yet been time enough to store up strong emotion about them, and so the sight of them does not loose the flood of wrath and abhorrence that rushes down upon the long-attained sins.

The Chinese have long been credited with the invention of gunpowder, but Prof. E. O. Von Lippmann, of Halle, has collected evidence to indicate that this is a mistake, and that the Arabs did not, as commonly stated, introduce gunpowder into Europe during the eighth and ninth centuries. Prof. Von Lippmann believes that the manufacture of the first gunpowder was based upon the "Fire-book" of Marcus Graecus, which appeared in Constantinople about the middle of the thirteenth century. This was the source from which Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas derived their knowledge of gunpowder. The first use of gunpowder to drive projectiles is ascribed to a monk, Berthold Schwarz, whose discovery was made accidentally while preparing the mixture for medicinal purposes.

KNOWWHATYOUBUY

You Can See Quality and Quantity in the Local Stores.

PAYS TO TRADE AT HOME

The Purchaser Must Take Mail-Order House Goods on Faith—Keep the Money of the Community at Home.

When the consumer buys merchandise he is interested in three things—quality, quantity and price. When he goes into the store of his local merchant he sees the goods that he is to pay for displayed before him; he can determine whether the quality is first-class, and whether the quantity is all that is claimed. These two points settled, he should have a fair idea as to whether the price asked is a fair one or not.

But how is it when he attempts to buy of the big mail order houses of the cities? The only guide he has to the quality and quantity they are offering is what the catalogue says, and the catalogue is prepared with the one object in view of selling the goods.

When the consumer buys of his local merchant and finds the goods he has purchased were not as represented he can promptly take them back and receive his money. When he buys of the mail order house in the large cities he has practically no recourse but to take what he gets and look pleasant at the results.

It is cheap goods and short weight that is making mail order house profits. They can buy but little, if any, cheaper than your local merchant can. First-quality, standard merchandise is manufactured on a very narrow margin of profit, but the mail order house can win and pay big dividends on enormous capital if they can sell to the people an inferior quality and short weight quantity of merchandise at the prices they ask. Your local merchant could do the same thing, but you would not buy the same goods of your local merchant that you buy of the mail order house at an equal price.

Here is an item clipped from the Parma, Mich., News which shows the nefarious system of the mail order concerns, and how they victimize their patrons:

"A farmer purchased two sacks of binding twine of a large Chicago catalogue house, and upon its arrival this morning a ball was unrolled and measured with a ball of Plymouth twine sold by local dealers, when it was found that the Chicago article was just 306 feet short of that sold at home. There being ten balls in a sack, it will be seen that the farmer lost 6,120 feet, or over a mile of twine on two sacks by not buying at home. Then, too, the mail order house product was of an inferior quality, being full of knots, and one farmer standing near during the measuring process remarked that it would never work on a binder. Now we wish to ask you, does it pay to trade at home? If there is anyone who is skeptical of this story, just call and we will show you."—Parma, Mich., News.

Bankrupt stock, merchandise that reliable jobbers would not handle because of its poor quality, the refuse of the factories made over into cheap merchandise. These are the things the patrons of the mail order houses are buying. Here is an extract from an article that appeared in the Sioux Falls, S. D., Leader which explains this point:

"The mail order house selling vehicles by the catalogue route, is more than a pirate, it is a turkey-buzzard. It takes the freaks and failures that have died for want of real merit, and tries to stifle legitimate business by selling the embalmed remains at a reduced price.

"The whole nefarious mail order sys-

EXCITING INCIDENT IN CHURCH.

Burning Hat Not Unnaturally Cause of Great Commotion.

An exciting incident occurred in a church at Heaton Moor, Manchester, England, during a recent service. While the congregation were singing the last hymn a tall waving plume in a young lady's hat was ignited at a gas bracket and began to blaze. The flames were observed by a member of the choir, and he immediately left the choir stalls and ran down the chancel. Pulling off his coat as he went he rushed past the lectern and down one of the aisles to where the lady was standing. Two school boys sitting behind saw what had occurred, and instantly began to search for the hat pins. The lady, not knowing the reason for such a liberty, had not recovered from her first shock of indignant surprise before she was stunned with amazement by the apparition of a wild-eyed, coatless person unmistakably bearing down on her. The congrega-

tion, in so far as it relates to vehicles, almost the exceptional order that is conducted on the theory that it is possible to take an inferior job and foist it on a credulous people by means of a reduced price and the honest reputation established by the meritorious original which it shamelessly caricatures. These methods have been crowned with success solely by reason of the fact that mail order houses put more skill, energy and money into advertising than do the manufacturers to whom the American people are directly indebted for the best vehicles on the face of the earth.

"The mail order business is the quack doctor of commerce. It promises much and guarantees nothing. The directions are always on the inside, and you have to buy a non-returnable package before you can find out what they are."

A. G. Enderton, of Walter, Okla., writing to the Shawnee, Okla., Union Signal, says:

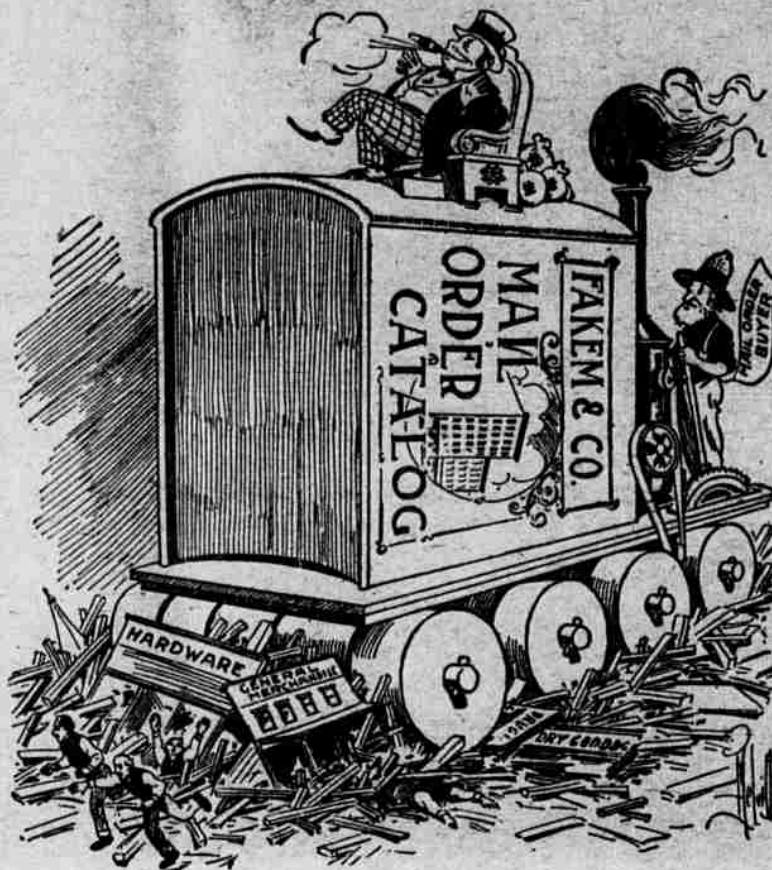
"The mail order houses are the worst offenders of the pure food law that we have to deal with. They are the people who use short weight tin cans and every year the American public is cheated out of

are not so well to the people of the city. When you order articles of considerable bulk they must be ordered of the factories after your order has been received, and the result is that you not only have to wait for a period of days and weeks and sometimes months before you receive them, but they come to you piece-meal and you have to pay freight on a number of shipments instead of on one.

Here is the wall of a mail order victim taken from the columns of the Crookston, Minn., Journal, which explains this point:

"Sir: I want to register my kick right here on catalogue houses and their misleading methods. I am frank to acknowledge that I have been duped to perfection. The only difference between me and the other victims being that I am a little deeper in and that I am willing to acknowledge the corn.

"To begin with, last fall I with her who is now my wife, decided to purchase some stuff to furnish our new home. Accordingly we ordered all our furnishings of a catalogue house two weeks prior to our marriage, which we thought would be plenty of time to get the goods around. But



The mail order juggernaut is crushing the lives out of hundreds and thousands of local merchants, and hundreds of towns and villages as well. When you send a dollar to the mail-order house you are but operating the lever that keeps this death-dealing machine on the move.

thousands of dollars by this alone.

"I see where some mail order houses offer paint at about what good oil is worth. Now, does anyone think that a mail order house can buy good paint stuff cheaper than anyone else?"

"Now suppose you find out what crude petroleum, like what is pumped out of oil wells cost. Very cheap, is it not? That is the oil that is used and what about the paint stuff? How about Spanish whitening, with just enough white lead to stick it together?"

The question of prompt delivery is another question which mail order house patrons should consider. It is filled promptly. The reason for this delay is that they do not carry the goods in stock, and must purchase them after your order is received. In Chicago, for example, no mail order house will sell to any person living within the city limits, and the reason for this is that these concerns purchase a large amount of the merchandise they are selling from the retail stores of the city, the proprietors of which refuse to sell them the goods except upon the condition that they

by the infernal planets let me tell you right here that all the correspondence diplomacy, appealing and pleading has succeeded in landing only a kitchen table and later a mirror from Pittsburgh. My wife tells me I ought to be thankful for these, for we no longer have to eat our meals on a dry goods box and I can look in the mirror and see what fools look like.

"Our honeymoon has been a very dramatic experience; cooking on an old gas plate, eating on a dry goods box, sleeping on the floor and borrowing a few necessary utensils of friends and neighbors. No more catalogue goods for us. We hope to get enough more goods by April 1 to celebrate all fool's day in a fitting manner."

"A VICTIM."

Mr. Consumer, it is to your advantage in many ways to buy honest goods at honest prices of your honest local merchant. See what you are buying. Get what you are paying for. Keep the money of the community in which you live at home, and build up your town instead of tearing it down for the benefit of the mail order houses of the big cities.

berries I ever saw, and good. This very house was built by the blind beggar of Bethnal-Green, so much talked of and sang in ballads. Readers of Percy's "Reliques" will recall that famous Blind Beggar—"That daylie sits begging for charity, He is the good father of pretty Bessie."

It is a far cry from Pepy's strawberry-growing days to Matthew Arnold's "squalid streets of Bethnal-Green!"

To Domesticate a Cat.

"It is said that an unfailing remedy for a cat that will not accustom itself to a new home is to grease its feet thoroughly with butter and put it down the cellar. When it has licked its feet clean it will be thoroughly domesticated and will cause no further trouble by running away.

Lewis S. Chandler, the new lieutenant governor of New York, is a devotee of court tennis. He passes the week ends at Tuxedo and is then constantly in the tennis court.

TABLE DELICACIES

SOME NEW AND OLD RECIPES OF VALUE.

Oatmeal Bread Will Be Appreciated by Those Fond of This Cereal—Ingredients for Batter Pudding.

OATMEAL BREAD.—Put one heaping cup of dry rolled or flaked oats into a mixing bowl, add a rounding tablespoon of butter or lard, one level teaspoon of salt, two cups of boiling water, and let stand until lukewarm, then add one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of lukewarm water, and enough flour to make a drop batter. Cover and let rise one hour. Now mix stiff with flour and let rise over night. In the morning mold into loaves, using as little flour as possible. Put into pans, let rise, and bake well in a moderate oven.

CRANBERRY MINCE PIE.—Chop fine one cup of cranberries and one-half cup of seeded raisins. Line a plate with paste and put in the berries and raisins mixed. Sprinkle with one cup of sugar and a slightly rounding tablespoon of flour, add one-half cup of water to which is added one-half teaspoon of vanilla and a pinch of salt.

GOOD COOKIES.—Cream one cup of butter and two cups of sugar, add three tablespoons of milk and one rounding tablespoon of caraway seed. Sift two cups of flour with three level teaspoons of baking powder and add to the first mixture and more flour if needed for a soft dough. Shape into little balls, lay on a baking pan some distance apart; press out thin and bake.

CHEESE CREAM TOAST.—Toast six slices of bread and cover lightly with grated cheese. Make two cups of white sauce. Set the bread and cheese in the oven for a few minutes, then pour the sauce around and serve at once.

STEAMED BATTER PUDDING.—Beat two eggs and one rounding tablespoon of sugar together, add one cup of milk, one tablespoon of melted butter, and two cups of flour sifted with three level teaspoons of baking powder. Beat well and pour over one cup of stewed and stoned prunes in a buttered mold. Steam one hour and a quarter and serve with a hot liquid sauce.

MULLED JELLY.—Take one tablespoonful of currant or grape jelly, beat with it the white of one egg and a teaspoon of sugar. Pour on it a teacupful of boiling water and break in it a slice of dry toast or two crackers.

AMSTERDAM PUDDING.—Pour one cup scalded milk over one cup fine cracker crumbs, add one tablespoonful butter, mix two teaspoonfuls cocoa with one-half cup sugar, add it to the milk; one teaspoonful vanilla, and the whites of four eggs beaten very stiff; boil in a buttered melon pudding mold one hour. Serve hot with a yellow sauce.

ONIONS IN DELICIOUS STYLE.

Variation from Usual Form in Which They Are Served.

Bermuda onions and the silver-skins grown in this country, which are nearly as good, are delicious when pierced with a fork. Drain and place in a shallow buttered baking pan; pour over enough milk to cover (about one cup), into which has been stirred a tablespoon of tapoca; add a half teaspoon of butter, a teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper. Place in the oven and bake until a light brown on top, about 20 minutes. Serve in the same dish. This is a change from the ordinary creamed onions; the tapoca is a delightful addition.

The ordinary method for baking by putting in a pie tin with an inch of water and letting cook in a slow oven brings toothsome results. Stewed onions when parboiled are relieved of the odor and aftermath of taste that annoys some people.

Ways of Using Bits of Silk.

The finest bits of silk will furnish material for hat sachets, although one of the simplest ways of imparting fragrance to hats is to place a scented pad in the bottom of the box, completely covering it. Cheese cloth will answer for the covering for these quite as well as silk.

Belgian Marriage Laws.

In Belgium the law allows a Belgian to marry a foreigner abroad according to the laws of that foreign country, but the marriage will not be valid in Belgium if he is under 21 and has not obtained the consent of his parents.

First Days of Printing.

Printing, when the industry was in its infancy, was only done on one side of a page. The two blank pages were then pasted together, to give the appearance of one leaf.